MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1893.

Leland Stanford University, Californis, receives about \$13,500,000 in property and money by the will of the lats Senator Stanford, who built the institution in memory of his son.

One of the scientific sharps has an nounced, notes the Detroit Free Press, that if the funny little bean from which castor oil is squeezed be grown around the windows and doors of dwellings, instead of hop vines, hollyhocks, burdocks, fennel or sunflowers, flies will keep so far away that you can't hear one buzz. The small boy will easily believe this.

The entire sum realized by the Spitzer sale of antiques in Paris, which has been one of the longest if not greatest on record, amounts to \$2,400,000. The treasures collected by M. Spitzer ere now spread over many countries, but England has a good share of the spoil, and some of the finest specimens are already to be seen in the rooms of the very first dealers in objects d'art in London.

Says the Chicago Herald: "John L. Sullivan is in his native Boston and is disposed to take a pessimistic view of the pugilistic future. He maintains that after the Mitchell-Corbett fight the prize ring will go to the dogs. The public, he says, is losing interest in pugilism and Sandow and Sampson, the strong men, whom he terms 'dese heavy-liftin' mugs,' are monopolizing the attention that should be bestowed on professors of the manly art of selfdefense.

India is the country whose prosperity and business relations with the world are most wrapped up in the silver question. The Baltimore Sun says: "It has been the only currency in the hands of the poor, and nearly all of India's population of 250,000,000 must | cate with Mr. David Rosseau, 310 Mott | men will gather there. be so classed, and the amount in circulation is estimated as high as \$1,000,-000,000. In addition to this a recent estimate places the value of uncoined bullion, largely in the shape of barbaric plate, vessels and ornaments of silver in the hands of the richer natives, at another \$500,000,000. According to statistics furnished by our own Treasury Department last year's production of silver throughout the world was 152,000,000 ounces. Of this amount India absorbed 45,000,000 ounces, which was coined and went into circulation.

The Southern States Magazine ob

serves: "There appears to be an impression among those who have seen but little of the South, particularly during the past two years, that the Southern planter or farmer is so absolutely dependent upon cotton that if that single crop fails, ruin and desolation to the entire farming community will follow. While it is true that a certain number of cotton planters still hold to the time-honored plan of planting nothing but cotton, the time when this could be called a universal condition in the South has happily passed, and a new and broader farming industry has taken its place. In 1892 the cetton crop of the South was valued at about \$315,000,000. The corn erop was valued at \$248,000,000, wheat over \$40,000,000 and oats about \$25,000,000. These three products then were of equal value with the cotton crop. Adding to them the value of tobacco raised, over \$22,000,000; of rice, about \$10, 000,000; Florida oranges, about \$3. 500,000, and of garden truck, fruit and vegetables shipped North, between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, the total value of the products named amounts to about \$40,000,000. It was only in the years immediately following the war that cotton was raised almost to the exclusion of other products. This was because the people were almost penniless and cotton was the one crop upon which advances could be secured The condition of things has been steadily improving, and within the past two years the lesson taught by planting too much cotton has been so impressed upon every one engaged in it that there has been a general effort to raise more foodstuffs, and particularly to provide the food needed on each plantation or farm. The Southern farmer to-day is not solely dependent upon his cotton any more money for the purchase of cotcrop for a living. In western Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisians instead of using the money received for and Texas, while some few are follow. cotton to pay debts or purchase supplies, ing the old plan of purchasing food and planting cotton, the vast majority are raising diversified crops, and each suc- tion, and they propose to let the farmer ceeding year will see this plan carried | hold his cotton instead of the morey." out in a greater degree. In Georgis The Houston bankers say that Victoria now. and the Carolinas cotton-raising will soon hold second place, as to value, among the agricultural products of the States, not necessarily because less will be raised, but because of the increase in the production of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Through the western part of the cotton belt such a condition will not be likely to exist, but cotton will never again be raised in place of food products, as has been done in the past."

TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST. Appeal to Send Bread to the Starving in New York.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y. - The delegates and speakers to the Farmers' Alliance and People's Party State Convention have issued the following appeal:

FARMERS OF THE WEST: A cry of hunger and starvation comes up from the ne rt of the great metropolis-New York. It comes from the throat of tens of thousands of American citizens, who are without bread. It ascends to Heaven admist the noise of the call board on the Stock Exchange and the jingling of the gold on the money counters of Wall

It is intensifi d by the tears and moans of starving mothers and famishing chiliren; men are becoming desperate from want, and the gaunt spectre of famine stalks abroad, unheeded by those who have grown fat by the pillage of labor and the ravaging of industry.

The lobby approaching the council chambers of the republic is fitled with the paid agents of the monied oligarchy, ready to debauch the people's representatives and weld the chains of financial slavery still more securely on the neck of labor. The money sharks are uurelenting, the Government indifferent, and the prople desperate.

By the pangs of hunger lawabiding, honest men are being transformed into reckless wolves, and this is the condition desired by the enemies of the people They starve them first in order to furnish an excuse to kill them afterward. This must not be. The starving poor of New York must not become the prey of designing enemies.

Farmers, you must feed them. We know you are poor. We know the labor of your hands is unrequitted and your perserverance unawarded. But these men and women are your brothers and sisters. Their cause is your cause. Their starvation and your poverty are the joint production of our common enemy.

Send speedily of your corn and wheat, your potatoes and bread stuffs, that disorder and bloodshed may be averted. alliance and act without delay. Ask y ur railroads to furnish transportation free, as you give your substance. Organize relief committees at once, and communi- Congress. It is said that 5,000 workavenue, New York city, who has been Judge Brook, in the corp selected by us as the consignee of relief supplies, and who will arrange for their rompt and effective distribution.

J. B. WEAVER, Iowa, I. E. DEAN, New York, MARY E LEASE, Kansas, WILLIAM J. KERR, Colorado, MRS. MARION TODD, Michigan, L. C. PADDOCK, Colorado. Delegates and speakers to the Farmers' Alliance and People's Party State Con-

Yellow Fever in Brunswick, Ga. WASHINGTON, D. C .- The source of the new case of yellow fever cannot be traced at present. The patient has been moved into the house lately occupied by Dr. Branham, which is kept strictly isolated, and has been disinfected by Surgeons Hutton and Carter.

TAKING EVERY PRECAUTION AT BRUNS-

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The marine hospital bureau has made arrangements for the es'ablishment of a probation camp fifty-five miles from Brunswick, Ga., on the road to Waycross. The site of each camp, which will be under the committee of Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton, is high and dry, with good water. Two hundred tents were shipped for that point from St. Louis. This step was taken in case the yellow fever develops in Brunswick.

CHARLESTON, S. C .- The board of health of Charleston has determined to send one medical sanitary expert to each of the three railroad junctions leading to

Diphtheria After Kissing a Bride. JAMESTOWN, N. Y - On Wednesday evening, in the town of Kiantone, a few miles south of this city, the marriage o Miss Aiken to Mr. Amsdell took place. The bride was a very popular joung wo man, and many friends were at her wed ding. She had a slight sore throat, but thought little of it and made complaint to no one. Since the wedding the case has developed into one of diphtheria, and nearly a score of her friends who were at the wedding and kissed the bride when offering their good wishes have been at tacked with the same disease. No deaths have occurred yet, but many of the cases are very seri us, and the worst results are feared in some of them.

The Farmer Held on to the Money. HOUSTON, TEX. - The following dis patch was received from Victoria, Tex. "Considerable commotion was caused here by the refusal of the banks to advance ton. The banks found that the farmers, were pocketing it and taking it home with them, thus taking it out of circula-

banks have taken a breathing spell to see what New York does with the exchange sent in already. The cotton market has been open about ten days at Victoria, which is in southwest Texas.

Gov. McKinney, of Virginia, has de cided to enter for the senatorship to succeed Gen. Eppa Hunton.

The Croton aqueduct, New York City, is forty miles long, having sixteen tunnels and a collecting reservoir of 3,000,000,000 gallons espacity.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF. The Latest Happenings Condensed

The Victoria furnace at Goshen, Va is preparing to blow ent. It will only be operated long enough to manufacture the pres nt supply of ore, which will require about a month. Low prices and general stagnation in the iron trade are the reasons given for ceasing operations. The plant employs more than 100 men.

The first two bales of Sea Island cotton were received last week at Savannah, Ga., on Friday last, one con igned to W. W. Gordon & Co. and the other to Butler & Stevens. They were at once sampled and placed on sale at the cotton ex-

Two building and loan associations in Athens, Ga., have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

A Georgia legislative committee, ap counted to consider the question of en larging the State lunatic asylum, will recommend that \$120,000 be appropriated for erecting new buildings to accommodate 600 additional patients. No action will be taken until the next session of the legislature on the recommendation.

Industrial development proceeds apace in the South, despite adverse conditions due to financial stringency. The Chattanooga Tradesman reports that for the week ending August 14 there had been incorporated 33 new industries, inother enterprises denoting a continued diversification of the elements of production.

Committees of the various St. Louis Let the President of each alliance call his to urge all unemployed workmen coming into the city to proceed to Washington and make a demonstration before

> at Norfolk, has granted a charter to the Virginia Farmera' Insurance Co. The purpose of the company is to conduct the fire and marine insurance business, with the principal office in Norfolk and power to establish branch offices. The capital stock of the company is to be not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$100,000.

John Wingler, postmaster at Wakeand, Ind., took a peculiar method of resigning his office Friday. He boxed up what government property he had and shipped it to Washington. He is a Democrat and has been postmaster for ten years or more. Growing tired of his job, he several times sent in his resignation, but it was never acted upon. Wingler one that would relieve him from the cares of office.

A memorial marble to Jefferson Davis is to be placed in the rotunds of the Georgia Capitol at Atlanta, on the spot where the body rested before being conveyed to Richmond for final Lurial. The badge of the United Confederate Veter ans, a triangle and a bar, will be taken as the motive of the memorial, which is to have a height of about four feet. The badge will be represented on the four sides of the marble, and on the bars suitable inscriptions will be made.

AGAINST THE DISPENSARY LAV

Judge Simonton Says the Twenty-fifth Clause is Unconstitutional,

Circuit Court, in the habeas corpus case of Langford was filed. Langford is the agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Prosperity. He was arrested and held, under the twenty-fifth section of the State Dispensary L'quer law, for delivering to the consignee a keg of whiskey shipped from an outside State. The section referred to forbids any common carrier to transport or any agent to deliver packages of liquor which have not the official certificate of the State Dispenser that they are for the use of the State Dispensary. The railroad company set up that this section was contrary to the Inter-State Commerce law. Judge Simonton sustained this view.

The Treasury Paying out Gold. WASHINGTON, D. C. -Orders have been issued by the Treasury Department to all Sub Treasurers to pay out gold over the counters, the same as other classes of the gold balance has been somewhat reduced, being slightly below \$100,000,000. The net Treasury balance is \$11,750,000. Receipts continue light and expendi tures heavy, so that before the month of August expires the Treasury balance and the gold balance may both be lower than

Printers Strike in Richmond. RICHMOND, VA .- The compositors in the newspaper offices of the Dispatch and Times refused to go to work Monday night. The trouble grows out of a dissociation and the typographical union.

have seven in operation in a few days. | will grow anywhere, but not in many keeping on his own hook.

GROWING TEA.

PROSPECTS FOR AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE.

Can It be Done He ?- Experimenta Tea Gardens of the Department of Agriculture-Culture of the Plant in South Carolina.

THE Department of Agriculture is pushing experiments with tea culture in South Carolina. and the forthcoming annual eport will give a glowing account of the prospects of this industry in the United States. Last summer the first pickings were taken from plants that sprouted in 1889. The product, submitted to expert tea tasters and merchants, has been pronounced excellent | fice, until 1861, when the war put a and readily marketable at a high price. It is declared to have a character distinct from the teas of any other country. There is reason to believe that it can be grown with profit on a commercial scale. Not requiring special curing for export, like Chinese and Japanese teas, the leaves can be dried for domestic trade and sold in bricks like other herbs.

Ten years ago the Department of

Agriculture attempted to grow teas in South Carolina. The effort was abandoned without a fair trial, as is new cluding two large cotton seed oil mills, believed, and it is being resumed. At several wood working plants, tobacco | the request of Uncle Jerry Rusk the factories, tanneries, cotton mills and Department of State issued requests to consuls at the tea ports for seeds of the best teas. Experimental gardens have been established near Summerville. S. C., where plants of Japanese labor associations begun Saturday, Chinese, Formosa and Assam hybrid varieties are under cultivation. The first season's crop was thirty-eight pounds of the cured article per acre. It takes four pounds of fresh leaves to make one pound of cured tea. It is expected that from 400 to 500 pounds per acre of fresh tea can be raised yearly. In China the cost of picking is one cent per pound of cured tea. The cost in South Carolina is six cents a pound.

On account of this difference in the price of labor American teas can only compete with high-priced imported grades. It is estimated that the cost of raising a pound of tea in South Carolina is twenty cents, in addition to the rental of the land. If successful this new field for agricultural enterprise will furnish an easy outdoor occupation for many who are unequal to rougher employment in the fields. says that his last method was the only Taking an average every man, woman and child in the United States consumes twenty-one ounces of tea per annum. Just half of it comes from China, forty-two per cent. from Japan and the balance from India and other British possessions.

The first plant of this species grown in South Carolina was set out by Michaux, the French botanist in 1804, fifteen miles from Charleston. During the latter half of this century people in that section have cultivated little patches and larger gardens of tea, which have produced crops of a fine flavor, though usually not strong enough to satisfy many drinkers. It is believed, however, that the failure GREENVILLE, S. C .- The decision of of pungency has been due to defective Judge Simonton, in the United States curing. Many families in that part of the country to-day grow what tea they require for household use. A Fayetteville (N. C.) man writes that half a dozen bushes furnish his family of six persons with more tea than they can consume. His wife prepares it by heating the leaves in an oven until they are wilted, squeezing them by hand until the juice is expressed from them and finally drying them again in the oven. The tea is then fragrant and ready for use.

The tea plant is ever green. If left to follow the intention of nature it assumes the form of a slender tree from fifteen to twenty feet in height. When grown for its leaves it has the appear. ance of a low spreading bush, being kept cut down. It bears a beautiful white flower with little scent. Bees are very fond of the blossoms. The seeds resemble hazel nuts. They have money. The effect of this is to practically a hard shell and a bitter kernel. The place the gold reserve among the avail- capsules of these tea nuts make very able Treasury cash assets. As a result pleasant bitters. In some parts of the South they are held to be as good for malarial fevers as quinine.

Tea is usually considered to require a hot and damp climate. It cannot be too warm if sufficiently moist. It is said that a pleasant climate to live in cannot be good for tea. A good Fever and tea go together. Such are the opinions generally accepted on this subject. Nevertheless, tea that is much better by many people. It certype-setting machines and shorter hours tainly has a more delicate flavor, brothers and sisters become his ser- for a stage coach to be driven through together with the entire village of Ale between the Newspaper Publishers' As though much weaker. Teas that are vants. Among the Slavs the family the trunk of one of these giants, with dermaston. The Times is now using type-setting Himalayas fetch good prices in the machines and the Dispatch expects to London market. The point is that tes and each one is allowed to begin house- load of hay to pass through the hollow march on the desert longer than three

climates will it pay. An ideal climate for producing it is that of Eastern Bengal, where the thermometer never goes down below fifty-five degrees, and there is sometimes twenty-five feet of rainfall in a year.

In 1858 the United States Government obtained 10,000 tes plants from China, transported in boxec filled with soil, in which the seeds were sown just previous to shipments The plants averaged eighteen inches in height on arriving in Washington. They were at once placed under propagation and in a short time the stock was increased to 30,000 plants, which were distributed through the Southern States. The propagation and dissemination of the plants formed an important feature in the operation of the agricultural bureau, then a division of the Patent Ofstop to the business for the time being

After the war fresh supplies of seeds

were imported from Japan. But in 1867 it was found that an abundance of tes seed could be procured in some of the Southern States from plants given away in 1858. For several years the Department of Agriculture distributed annually from 5000 to 10,000 plants, reaching 20,000 in 1876. By this means it was expected to popularize the culture of tea as a domestic product, with the hope that public interest would in time be directed to its cultivation as an article of commercial value. Encouraged by reports of suc cessful culture, supplemented by samples of manufactured tea of excellent quality, the department devoted increased attention to the propagation and distribution of plants. In 1878 | 110 feet. The most notable of these and 1879 the number disseminated trees have been given such names as rose to 50,000 per annum.

The cultivation of the tea plant is as simple as that of the current or gooseberry. The seeds should be sown in Twins," etc. the end of a year, five feet apart. No leaves should be gathered until the fourth year, and the plants should be robust and healthy before picking begins, for that process weakens them. A fair picker will collect twenty-five pounds of leaves in a day's work.

The early spring pickings make the best teas. These yield the famous Young Hyson. At this period the leaf is very thin, having a large proportion of juices as compared with the solid matter, and is dried usually of green color, retaining a most delicious flavor. This grade of tea seldom reaches distant markets, as it speedily ferments if put in masses for shipment, and can only be conveyed in small quantities store when tea culture becomes an American industry. - Washington Star.

## Editorial "Ghosts."

The French are a practical people. to keep a "ghost" round the corner. ries ago. Generally the "ghost" is sipping absinthe at the nearest cafe. But he is take his place in prison and do the al- but two miles in width. lotted time meted out for venal offenses. comprises an extra sum of \$10 for a iail. - Chicago Herald.

Foreigners are wont to classify Austris among the German countries. As a matter of fact her German speaking population is but limited, and annually losing ground. The increase in population among the German inhabitants of Austria is but 5.17 per thousand per year: the increase with the Italians in Austria is 5.92, and with the Slavonic races 7.93. Of 100 marriageable women in the German districts of Austria, forty-one find husbands; among the Slavonic races the percentage is fifty-Austria the economic management of affairs is almost prohibitory to mar- trees the hollow trunk of one was shire is disposed of at auction soon. risge among the younger sons and shipped to New York City, where it This huge property comprises the mangrown in temperate climates is liked | daughters of the peasants. The home- did good service for years as a grocery | sion house, situated in the centre of a stead goes to the eldest son, whose store. It is a common matter, indeed, fine park renowned for its ancient trees, grown at moderate elevations in the property is equally divided among all ample room to spare on either side, children after the death of the father, and it would not be impossible for a

## FOREST GIANTS.

SOME OF THE BIG TREES OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

A Mammoth Stump Upon Which Thirty-Two Couples Can Dance-The Mariposa Grove-Ages of the Sequolas.

LTHOUGH the marvels of

Yosemite fill us with won der, her "big trees," somewhat apart from the novel sights abounding in the valley proper, must be classed among the wonders of the world. They were first seen in 1852, and many were named in honor of an old Indian chief of the Cherokee tribe. Their range is limited, being found only in California, growing entirely in groups. They are separated into nine distinct groves, known as the Calaveras, Stanilaus, Crane Flat, Mariposa, Fresno, Tuolumne, King's and Tule, and south fork of the Tule. The sequois belt extends from the Calaveras Grove, on the north, to the head of Deer Creek, on the south, a distance of 200 miles, at an average elevation of 7000 feet above the sea.

The Calaveras group stands in the country of the same name near the intersection of the Sierras by Silver Mountain Pass. This belt of trees is 3200 by 700 feet, and within its limits stand ninety-two of the grandest monarchs ever seen by man. They vary in height from 300 to 500 feet, and in circumference from ninety to "Father of the Forest," "Mother of the Forest," "Hercules," "Hermit," "Pride of the Forest," "Siamese

nursery rows and the plants set out at From Calaveras to the south fork of King's River the species is found only in isolated patches, in fact, so sparsely are the groves distributed that two gaps occur, each forty miles wide, one between the Stanislaus and Toulumne groves, the other between Freeno and King's River. To the southward majestic groves and noble forests extend for a distance of seventy miles, the continuity of their belts being only broken by deep, precipitous canons.

A fallen monarch, which once stood 450 feet in the air, with a diameter of forty feet, now lies beneath the shade of his neighbors and forms one of California's most favored retreats. Here is another which occupied the combined efforts of five men for twentyby land routes. It is unknown in this five days in severing his mighty trunk, country and is one of the luxuries in and upon whose immense stump thirty-two couples find ample room to whirl round in the mazy dance. Here, also, stands "Old Goliah," mighty and grim, with trunk and broad branches scorched and charred by fires that, For many years it has been the custom | judging from neighboring trees, unfor the more explosive Parisian editors | touched, must have raged many centu-

At a distance of five miles from the Calaveras group is situated the Stanisthe titular editor. And when the paper | laus grove, containing upward of 700 | falls foul of the authorities and the trees, equal in size and grandeur to editor has to go to gaol it is the ghost any in the former grove, while Crane round the corner that goes. The Flat can boast of trees sixty feet in scheme is convenient. Justice is satis- | circumference. A trip to Yosemite 18 fled and the paper comes out as usual. | not complete without visiting the There is an established bureau in the Mariposa Grove, which shares honors Rue Druot with a register and a tariff, | with the trees of Calaveras, and is but for the supply of "doubles" for wealthy sixteen miles distant. The Fresno, citizens, who are averse to hard labor. | the most extensive of the northern It does a very thriving business and | groves, occupies an area of four square does not limit its resources to catering | miles and is situated a short distance solely for the requirements of news- to the southward of the Mariposa paper men. Any gay young dude who grove. The northernmost assemblage falls foul of the police can, by a little of big trees to which the term forest judicious squaring send round to the may be applied extends along the dizzy bureau for a substitute, who for a dol- rim of the King's river canon for a lar a day, payable in advance, will distance of six miles, the belt being

On the north fork of the Tule River For higher grades of punishment is found the most superb belt of sethe tariff is a little more, and usually quois. The northern groups contain few. if any, young saplings, while in new suit of clothes upon release from the Tule River group there are young, hopeful monarchs in the prime and hearty saplings for every old time-worn and storm-stricken giant, who must, sooner or later, succumb to the destructive hand of man. The areas of the sequoia belts increase as we go

In King's River forest stands a weather-beaten old monument, whose patch. diameter three feet above the ground is thirty-five feet, from which a plank | in England nowadays for an auctioneer can be hewn the entire width of the to sella castle or an abbey, but it is rare two. One of the reasons for this show- tree without containing the smallest that an entire village comes under the ing is that in the German districts of amount of rot, or even signs of decay. hammer, as will be the case when the

trunk of one of them twenty-five feet days without drinking.

in diameter. Five hollow trees formed the Hotel de Redwood, which consisted originally of an office, a bar-room, dining-room, lodging-rooms and agarters for the use of the proprietor's immediate family. The early pioneers frequently set up housekeeping in the trunk of one of these giants of the forest, nor is this at all strange, for here the settler found ample tenement without the labor and expense of erecting his dwelling and rendering it habitable by lathing and plastering. Sufficient room was here offered by nature for the accommodation of a large family, who, in spacious rooms partitioned from one another, managed to pass beneath its fluted Corinthian column years in comparative ease and comfort.

The ages of the largest trees have only been a matter of wild calculation and conjecture. However true this may be, their great antiquity cannot be doubted, for in the stump of one of the oldest of the Calaveras group recently felled was counted upwards of 1300 circular rings, although it is hardly probable that any of these big trees spronted at a time prior to the Christian era. A good authority states that these trees live 5000 to 6000 years, although there are few growing to-day that are even half as old. However, the sequois, unless destroyed by man, will no doubt live through countless ages. They are never sick, being exempt from the disease so prevalent among other conifers, and, wonderful as it may seem, apparently never die of old age.

These kings among conifers are the only ones of their species in the world, and special care should be paid to their preservation. On the contrary, every known means of destruction is brought into play. Mills almost numberless are located on the boundaries of the sequois belts, and their work of devastation is moving on with accelated sped. These mills, erected at a recent date, are also engaged hewing big timber from the magnificent forests of King's River, and what the mill saw, with its never ceasing hum, leaves undone, is accomplished by the forest fire's rapid strides in clearing away the refuse, the seedling and the sappling, leaving behind only unconquerable giants, burned and charred. The groves also afford a grazing ground for droves of sheep which stray over the mountains each year, nippling the young trees and foliage, and leaving behind them a path almost devoid of all vegetation. The entire belts of forests are swept annually by the fires of these "sheepmen," and, with but one exception, the sequois suffers the

Of these magnificent groves but one is to be held in perpetuity. The Mariposa, two miles square, which has witnessed the events of ages past and sheltered beneath its shadows the races of prehistoric times, has been improved and reserved, and with its new lease of life will live to welcome future generations when those which now rest under its branches have long passed away .- New Orleans Picayune.

## A Bantam Hen Halches Quail.

Several days since while Charles Hinton's son was out hunting blackberries he ran across a nest containing nine quail eggs. The eggs were carefully transferred from the nest to Mr. Hinton's home and there placed under a white banty hen. As a result the little birds were hatched and are now nearly a week old. The hen appears to be very proud of her little family and takes the best of care of them. The happy family will be placed in a nest and comfortable little house, made especially for them, and it will be left for the hen to raise the birds as she would a brood of chickens .- Marshall (Mo.) Democrat-News.

## Stattering German Children.

There are over 80,000 stuttering children in the schools of Germany. The increase has been so great during the past four years that the defect is considered contagious. The famous Doctor Gutzman is authority for the statement that the increase is due to mimicry; that the young mimics who southward, although no perceptible imitate stutterers soon become inincrease is seen in the size of the voluntary stutterers. The schools of the city of Breslau have a total of 2400 stuttering children.-New York Dis-

It is a matter of common occurrence Soon after the discovery of these big historic Aldermaston estate in Berk-

In the hot months, camels cannot